DATE 2/23/07 HB 769

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February 22, 2007

Dear Members of the House Education Committee:

I represent Spring Creek Lodge Academy and I attended the hearing on House Bill 769, which was before your committee on Wednesday, February 21, 2007.

During that hearing, James Manley, an attorney representing the family of a 16 year old child who committed suicide while at Spring Creek Lodge Academy in October 2004, presented inaccurate testimony in opposition to House Bill 769. Mr. Manley testified that the student was denied any kind of professional treatment and access to therapy while at Spring Creek.

I represented Spring Creek through the DPHHS proceedings that resulted from this case. Enclosed for your information is a copy of the DPHHS Hearing Examiner's Order in this case, which was affirmed by the First Judicial District Court, Lewis and Clark County. The Order clearly shows that Mr. Manley's statements to the Committee are not accurate. Summarizing the Order, the record indicates the child was receiving therapy and she had seen a medical doctor on the day of her suicide. This same doctor had been in contact with her mother the prior week regarding her medication. I would be happy to answer any questions you have about how this case was handled.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

THIEL LAW OFFICE, PLLC

Matthew B. Thiel

MBT/leb Enclosure

BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA

In the Matter of the Fair Hearing of Claimant One and Claimant Two)	ORDER TO DISMISS
oranical One and Claimant 1 wo)	No. 05-571

DISCUSSION

The Claimant's motions to dismiss and for summary judgment cannot be granted on the grounds of subject matter jurisdiction or the grounds of procedural due process. The Department is correct that the Claimant One and Claimant Two are subject to the statutory child abuse and neglect laws as individuals responsible for the welfare of children, and that Claimant One and Claimant Two are not being denied procedural due process through this litigation. The Department is also correct that theories of agency cannot shield the Claimant One and Claimant Two from a substantiation proceeding brought by the Department. However, it is concluded that this case must be dismissed on two other grounds, which are: (1) that the Department has not afforded the Claimant One and Claimant Two substantive due process, and (2) because the Department cannot establish causation against the Claimant One and Claimant Two for the suicide of K.N.

The Department's case violates substantive due process because the Department alleges failures and omissions in an area where the Department has promulgated no rules or policies which apply to such allegations. The essence of substantive due process is protection from arbitrary and unreasonable state action, which is what we have here because the Department has given no advance notice of what it considers to be adequate standards for operation of a boarding school such as Academy (ACADEMY) as it relates to its allegations in this case. ACADEMY is not a treatment facility, counseling-based program or rehabilitation center and is not regulated or licensed by the Department.

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It is concluded that the Department's case must also be dismissed because it is based on allegations which, having carefully reviewed the record, cannot be factually proven. The Department cannot establish causation, either direct or proximate, against the Claimant One and Claimant Two for the unfortunate suicide in this case which the record shows was a voluntary, intervening act committed by a pre-existingly depressed and suicidal 16 year-old girl, K.N. A preponderance of the evidence in this case shows that a substantiation of child abuse or neglect is not warranted and that the Department has not shown sufficient verifiable blame against Claimant One and Claimant Two on the element of causation for this case to go forward. adolescent had a past history of suicidal tendencies prior to enrolling at ACADEMY, but had recently shown signs of attitudinal improvement and was voted off of high-risk status by numerous ACADEMY staff, none of which was Claimant One or Claimant Two. K.N.'s attitude had been improving in the days leading up to the incident and she was voluntarily cooperating by having entered into a no-harm contract wherein she promised that she would not hurt herself. K.N. promised that in the future she when she feels like hurting herself she would talk to someone about how she feels. There is no evidence that she talked to or even tried to talk to either Claimant One or Claimant Two prior to her suicide, nor that either Claimant One or Claimant Two ever had any direct contact with K.N. which caused her suicide. It also has not been established that any omission by the Claimant One and Claimant Two or ACADEMY operating procedures caused the suicide. It was K.N.'s mother (her enrolling Sponsor and legal guardian) who had not approved financial backing for a psychological evaluation for K.N. enrollment contract expressly states that ACADEMY is not recommended for students that are suicidal and that ACADEMY does not provide clinical screening for the same. K.N. had been receiving some counseling through ACADEMY nevertheless. It was also stated in the

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enrollment contract that although a high level of supervision is provided by the School there could be no guarantee that a risk such as suicide cannot happen at ACADEMY, just as this can happen anywhere in society. The factual record does not support the Department's allegations in many other areas. For example, the Department complains that K.N. was left unaccounted for long enough to be able to commit suicide, but the record shows that ACADEMY had numerous policies and procedures in place to keep track of the whereabouts of students including a head count form, tracking form, buddy system and staff personnel with walkie-talkies. Despite this protocol at ACADEMY, K.N. created for herself an opportunity to be alone long enough to voluntarily commit suicide. The Department has promulgated no rules or policies from which to determine whether these ACADEMY policies regarding the whereabouts of students were adequate safeguards. The Department also complains that K.N. was not given a suicide assessment where she could have been directly asked the question if she was suicidal, yet it was already a known fact that she had a suicidal history prior to entering ACADEMY and had been placed on high-risk for this sort of behavior. Hence, the Department has not established how an assessment would have revealed anything that was not already known or how an assessment would have made a difference. It appears that K.N. needed treatment not normally provided in a boarding school, or else she needed financial backing to pay for such services while at ACADEMY. The Department alleges that K.N. was being neglected at ACADEMY, but the record indicates that K.N. was receiving some therapy during her stay at ACADEMY and that she had seen a medical doctor on the day of her suicide who had been in contact with her mother during the prior week regarding her medication. The Department alleges that the structure of the ACADEMY program included isolation from family and friends as evidenced by K.N.'s inability to speak with her mother or anyone outside the ACADEMY program for over

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seven months, yet the Department presented no evidence that ACADEMY ever denied K.N.'s mother access to her upon request. The record further indicates that the Department cannot prove its allegation that K.N. was placed in "solitary confinement" for periods of hours and sometimes days, but rather it shows that she was placed in what is called Intervention where the students must remain silent and compliant for only a half an hour and if they do then they are released. The Department alleges that "solitary confinement" was injurious to K.N.'s mental state, yet the record shows that in Intervention students are personally monitored by staff who coach and encourage the them (instead of punishing them with isolation and silence as was done There is no proof that K.N. was subjected to "solitary confinement" as that term is commonly understood and the causal link to show harm to K.N.'s mental state from Intervention is not present in the record. Rather, Claimant One and Claimant Two are correct that the record shows that the Department's case is based largely on speculation, just as K.N. acknowledged in her suicide note written the day of the act that everyone was trying to help her but that she felt that she was not getting better for many reasons which she could not explain. This certainly leaves us with ample speculation and an insufficient showing of wrongdoing from which to conclude that the Claimant One and Claimant Two are guilty of child abuse or neglect.

ORDER

In sum, this matter is hereby dismissed on the grounds that the Department has failed to provide substantive due process in bringing its allegations in this case, and because the Department has not shown that it can establish causation against the Claimant One and Claimant Two for K.N.'s suicide.

1	pursuant to § 2-4-701 MCA. Proceedings for judicial review must be instituted by filing a
$\left(\right)^{2}$	petition in district court within 30 days from the mailing date shown below.
3	DATED this day of September 2005.
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6	Joseph P. Sternhagen
7	Hearings Officer
8	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAIL
9	I hereby certify that I have mailed a true and correct copy of the foregoing ORDER TO
	DISMISS by depositing the same in the U.S. Mail, postage prepaid, on this day of September 2005, at Helena, Montana, as follows:
10	Matthew B. Thiel
11	SMITH & THIEL LAW OFFICES
12	315 W. Pine Street POB 7337
13	Missoula, MT 59807
_14	William L. Crowley
15	BOONE KARLBERG PC 201 W. Main, Ste. 300
16	Missoula, MT 59802
17	cc: Brenda Wahler, OLA
18	
19	
	Bonnie Brown
20	Administrative Assistant
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